## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Model of a Wife-Li WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- BOLD STROKE FOR

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- THE OWLEY-

UNION THEATRE. Chatham square - CIRCUMSTANTIAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and Even'ng-Gitanalli-Bears, Sea Lion, and Other

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.—472 Br MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago -Unsworm's Mis

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald---- Edition for Europe

The Constitution of the Confederate States--- The Tariffs of the Northern and Southern Confederacies, &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Moodie, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city th afternoon, at a quarter-past one and at half-past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD WIll be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will consist in part of the Constitution of the Confederate States; the Tariffs of the Northern and Southern Confede racies, and all the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The public will find in the HERALD of this morning the two new tariffs which are destined to reay an important part in the settlement of the troubles which now surround the United States. The Southern tariff is very simple and easily understood, but the Northern tariff is full of incongruities, and we have therefore endeavored to make it clear by throwing it alphabetically in tabular form. This tariff, so arranged, is thus ready for immediate reference. It will be per ceived that spirits of tarpentine, Peruvian back and other manufactures of flax, are liable to different rates of duty, without a distinct specification. Several interpolations also appear in different parts of the official document, whether clerical errors or legal alterations, is not stated. They will lead to litigations and trouble, annoyance and expense.

One of the effects of this Morrill tariff, however, will be to settle the question of the navigation of the Mississippi river-the only one which looked threatening to the South. The Southern tariff being lower than the Northern, all goods destined for Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati and at New Orleans, bulk broken, and then forwarded to their several destinations. The western people will thereby have more advantageous and greater use of the river than they had before. Instead of consuming products coming westward from the Atlantic border, they will receive them southward from New Orleans, giving employment to the boats and railroads on and near the Mississippi river, and reviving the old business as it flourished before the East opened its artificial connections with the West.

A despatch from Savannah intimates that goods in transit through the Confederate States for such States as are without their jurisdiction can proceed to their destination without payment of duties.

Advices from Charleston state that a despatch had been received in that city from Havre, intimating that ships from the Confederate States would be admitted into that port on the same footing as those carrying the federal flag.

The administration having come to a upon the claims of applicants, the following gentlemen have been appointed to represent the nation abroad:-

Minister to France.
Minister to Pressia.
Minister to Sardinia. N. P. Juda.
George P. Marsh.
James Watson Webb.
Jacob T. Halderman.
W. S. Thayer. ...Minister to Turkey. ...Minister to Sweden. ...Consul General to Alexandria.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Senate of the United States yesterday beyond the confir mation of appointments and the delivery of speech by Mr. Breckinridge on the resolution of Mr. Dougias.

Advices from Fort Brown intimate the surrender of the Ringgold Barracks at Brazos Santiago to the Texan troops, and that its evacuation would take place on the 20th inst. Col. Ben McCulloch is now on his way to Richmond to purchase arms for the State of Texas. He will also endeavor to induce President Davis to form a regiment of mounted riflemen for the protection of the Texan

The tener of advices from Washington indicate no change in the policy of the administration relative to the reception of the Southern Commissioners. Preparations for the evacuation of Fort Sumter will probably be inaugurated in a few days, but the mode in which it will take place has not yet been decided upon. The rush of place

The attendance of members in both branches of our State Legislature yesterday was rather slim, and the proceedings were not in the main of great importance. In the Senate but little business was transacted. Among the few bills introduced was one to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes. The bill amendatory of the not establishing regulations for the port of New York was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly a number of petitions in favor of a retiroad in Broadway were presented Progress was reported on the Metropoutan Health bill, and also on the bill to amend the city char ter. Various other reports were made, and differ ent bills otherwise acted upon, but none of them

We are in receipt of later news from the inte-

rior of New Granada. Mosquera's cause continues to triumph. He has been corresponding with President Ospina, with the intention of settling the differences between them without the further effusion of blood. There is no likelihood. however, that Ospina will accede to General Mos quera's ultimatum, but will continue the contest till one or the other party succeeds. Two more victories to the liberal cause are announced. One is the capture of the city of Ocana, in Magdalena, near the Venezuelan frontier; the other was at Cartago, where some of Ospina's forces were repulsed with great loss. Fears are still entertained at Panama that Nieto may invade the Isthmus. and the question of declaring that province independent, under a foreign protectorate, was again occupying public attention.

Our advices from Jamaica are to the 6th instant. The intelligence is interesting. The ex-Emperor of Hayti, Soulouque, who is still in Kingston, had published a protest against the acts of President Geffrard. The Assembly had repealed the prohibition of foreign molasses into the island. Great interest was being made to secure the recall of Governor Darling, and it was said with success. Sir William Trevyllian and the Hon. Edward Jordon, C. B., the ex-Premier of Jamaica, and principal editor of the Morning Journal, were respectively named as his probable successor. The House of Assembly had appropriated £1,000 for the reception of Prince Alfred. The religious revivals had reach ed Kingston, and were having a disastrous effect on trade. The census is to be taken on the 6th of

We have later dates from Mexico, by way of New Orleans. The only important news was the murder by robbers of a young American, Mr. Ogden Yorke, on his way from the capital to Vera Cruz. The interior of the country is not yet pa-

The civic parade in honor of St. Patrick's day, yesterday, was a very brilliant affair. The mi ary companies turned out in full force, and the various Hibernian societies made a grand display The festivities of the occasion were enjoyed with the utmost good humor. A well attended dinner took place at the Astor House, on which occasion W. H. Russell, Esq., of the London Times, was present.

There was quite a little episode in the Board of Aldermen last evening, which must have been highly edifying to Mayor Nash, of Rochester, who was present. Alderman Dayton was decided to be in contempt, and ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Board of Conneilmen met last evening, and after the minutes of the previous session were read, on motin of Mr. Barney, the Board adjourned till pext Monday.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 397 deaths in this city during the past weekdecrease of 1 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 29 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The re capitulation table gives 2 deaths of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 81 of the brain and nerves, 5 of the generative organs, 15 of the heart and blood vessels, 128 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 8 of old age, 60 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 9 premature births, 42 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 43 of general fevers, 2 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 2 unknown-of which 31 were from violen causes. The nativity table gives 271 natives of the United States, 80 of Ireland, 10 of England, 26 of Germany, 3 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

ton market was firmer yesterday and more active. The fulling off in the receipts in the Southern ports with more favorable advices from Liverpool, in artec ore buoyancy to prices, which closed at an im ment on last week's rates. The sales embraced abou 500 bales, 1,500 of which were made in transit. We quote middling uplands at 12% a 121/c. The market was less active and buoyant, and with a fair amount of sales closed with the turn of the market n favor of purchasers. Wheat was in fair de nand, with tolerably free sales, closing at full prices. Corn was steady and in fair request, while prices were without change of moment. Pork was steady, with sales of me at \$16 75, and prime at \$12 6214 a \$13. Sugars were in air demand, with sales of about 500 hbds, at rates given in another place. Coffee was quiet. Freights we steady at the current rates, with a fair amount of en-

the Administration to Do. Mr. Lincoln and his advisers have, at length,

an opportunity of throwing off the selfishness.

fanaticism, and suicidal imbecility, which have, so far, characterized the course of the present administration, and of taking measures which cannot fail to secure a reconstruction of the Union, within a limited period. The adoption by the Montgomery Congress of a constitution, is equivalent to a manifesto to the rest of the country, of the precise wants of the people of the seceding States. It may be regarded as the ultimatum of the South to the North, and as the only basis upon which the former will consent to negotiate with those whose yoke they have recently thrown off. It affords an opening for such a fair and peaceful interchange of sentiment, between the rival sections of the country, as a Madison, Washington, and Jefferson-nay, a Clay, Webster or Cass-would have availed themselves of with avidity, to pacify conflicting interests. It should cause the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln to reconsider the determination, not to receive Messrs. Roman, Forsyth and Crawford, and incline them to listen with respect to the representations of the legitimate delegates of five millions of citizens. Granted

that the Southern confederacy is revolutionary,

it is, nevertheless, the successful revolt of

seven States, whose numbers may possibly be

increased to fifteen; and, unless the President

is bent upon ovil war, and irretrievable

disaster to the republic, he will cease to screen

himself, behind pettifogging technicalities,

from the grave responsibility which the exigency of the times imposes upon him. There is no point of difference between the constitution of the United States, and that which has been adopted by the Southern confederacy, in which the provisions of the latter. are not an improvement upon the former. No amendment is made to protect slavery, beyond such an explanation of the old constitution, as shall restore those privileges to slaveholders. of which exceptionable, local legislation, in the Northern States, has robbed them. The Presidential term of office is increased to six years; protective tariffs are prohibited; subordinate officials are rendered irremovable, excepting for cause; Cabinet officers may be given seats in the Senate, or House, at the pleasure of Congress; the Post Office is required to pay its own expenses; appropriations from the Treasury can only be made by a two-thirds vote; Senators must be elected by the State Legislatures, at the session next preceding their term of service; and, at the call of any three States, a convention shall be called to take into

consideration amendments to the constitution

These are the principal changes. They are

characterized by wisdom and forethought, and

display profound knowledge of the wants of

the country. The door is left open for the ad-

mission of other States, upon equal terms, into

the new confederacy, and the tenor of the

whole instrument, is conciliatory, firm and saga-

cious. There is no part of it, which cannot be

consistently adopted by the North, and which will not commend itself to sober minded, conservative citizens in the non-slaveholding portion of the Union. Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, will greet it with such enthusiasm as kindred views and interests must dictate, and, if submitted to the people of all of the States, there is no question that it would be acceded to by three-quarters of their whole number.

Since November last, there has been but one prominent subject of discussion before the country, namely, how the disasters which menace it from the disturbed condition of our inter-State relations could be averted. The course which has been, thus far, pursued by Mr. Liucoln and the leaders of the republican party, bas spread gloom and foreboding over the land. The conduct of the administration, with respect to the Commissioners from Montgomery, has been justly regarded as one of the most deplorable instances of its weakness and folly. Time is still left, for it to redeem itself from disgrace, and the country from ruin; but unless the permanent dissolution of the Union is a part of the scheme of the Washington gov ernment, it will, at once, retrace its steps The President will open negotiations with Messrs. Crawford, Roman and Forsyth, not in relation to Southern fortifications and the division of territorial property; but upon the basis of the new constitution, which stands forth, per se, as such an ultimatum of the seceding States, as should be provisionally accepted, and sub mitted to the people for their sanction. The constant effort, of late, of republican leaders, has been to prevent any expression of the popular will, which they know condemns them. It will be the sign of a mean, cowardly, and bloodthirsty spirit, to persevere in such a policy, at a moment when the South has declared, in the most emphatic terms, what its requirements are, and bas, virtually, demanded that they shall be accepted or rejected, by those who are entitled to vote throughout the

The conservative masses of the States that remain in the Union, will hold Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet to a bitter responsibility, if the occasion which now presents itself for negotiation with the Montgomery government is permitted to be lost. Messrs. Crawford, oman and Forsyth should not only be respectfully listened to; but an extra session of Congress should be convened for the purpose of considering the Southern constitution as a single great amendment to the constitution of 1789. The clouds that hang over the prosperity of the country are dark and menacing. Every hour increases the danger. It is in the power of the administration to restore peace and tranquillity to the country, within six weeks, and terrible will be the guilt of neglecting to employ the requisite means of accomplishing so desirable a result.

The Two Tariffs, North and South. We publish to-day the tariff recently adopted by the Northern Congress at Washington and the one virtually agreed upon by the Southern Congress at Montgomery, both in extenso, and they present, we think, a fair contrast between the legislative capacity of these two bodies. It is impossible to deny to the Southern tariff an exemplification of states manship, enlightenment, wisdom and a know-

ledge of governing a great and enterprising

people, which are wholly wanting in the other The two measures, in fact, differ as much in spirit as the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries; they are as widely different as the legislation of the Mountain in revolutionary France, or the Puritan legislation of the old Commonwealth of England, and the legislation of these mercial man who understands the subject may

see by comparing the one with the other. The tariff of the Washington Congress is the most ignorant, useless, blundering and pernicious enactment that ever was concocted for the avowed purpose of bettering the interests of the country. On the contrary, the tariff of the Montgomery Congress is a sound, practical and intelligible measure, and as such it will command the admiration of the statesmen of England and France, and all the commercial nations of Europe. They will discover, from the comparison, that the art of government is with the South, and not with the North, and they will be guided by that, conviction in their policy as regards the two sections.

For the last forty years a set of stockjobbers and speculators in the North, and especially in New York, New England and Pennsylvania. have been using Congress on this question of tariff and revenue for their own benefit, and for purely stockjobbing purposes, just precisely as they operate in their corner gatherings in Wall street; and they have readily found such men as Morrill, who represents some grogshop, hole and corner interest in Vermont, to do the business for them in Washington. The country has suffered many times from ill judged tariffs got up to suit the stockjobbing and other individual interests, as, for example, from the tariff of 1828, which was settled in 1832, but not before it almost drove South Carolina into nullification and secession; and now that the negro agitation had driven intelligent and practical Southern members out of Congress, the abolitionists and stockjobbers got affairs into their own hands, and we see the result in this most iniquitous measure, the Morrill tariff.

The combined effects of these two tariffs must be to desolate the entire North, to stop its importations, cripple its commerce and turn its capital into another channel; for, although there is specie now lying idle in New York to the amount of nearly forty millions of dollars, and as much more in the other large cities, waiting for an opportunity of investment, it will be soon scattered all over the country, wherever the most available means of using it are presented, and it will be lost to the trade of this city and the other Northern States. There is nothing to be predicted of the combination of results produced by the Northern and Southern tariffs but general ruin to the commerce of the Northern confederacy. France and England, in view of these two measures, will find but little difficulty now in recognizing the independence of the Confederate States of the The statesmen of these nations care nothing for our eternal nigger question. Their own commercial interests abroad are all in all to them; and, indeed, upon the subject of negroes, both the American governments stand now upon an equal footing, inasmuch as the Southern, as well as the Northern, constitution prohibits the African slave trade.

The tariff of the South opens its

ports upon fair and equitable terms manufacturers of foreign countries, which it were folly to suppose will not be esgerly availed of; while the stupid and sui cidal tariff just adopted by the Northern Congress imposes excessive and almost prohibitory duties upon the same articles. Thus the com bination of abolition fanatics and stockjobbers in Washington has reduced the whole North to the verge of ruin, which nothing can avert unless the administration recognizes the necessity of at once calling an extra session of Congress to repeal the Morrill tariff, and enact such measures as may bring back the seceded States, and reconstruct the Union upon terms of conciliation, justice and right.

The New Southern Constitution-The Ultimatum of the Secoded States. According to the late speech of Vice Prest

dent Stephens, and an elaborate commentary of the Charleston Mercury, which we publish to day, on the permanent federal constitution adopted for the seceded States, there can be no doubt of its cordial ratification by all the States concerned. It must be apparent, also to every dispassionate reader, that the constitution and law makers of the Confederate States, and the people thereof, are really in earnest in this business, and have not the remotest idea of coming back again under the existing constitution and government of the United States, upon any terms or any tinker-

ing compromises whatsoever. The ultimatum of the seceded States is now before the government at Washington in this ew constitution adopted by the Congress at Montgomery, Alabama. Heretofore even our best disposed Northern conservatives have been perplexed how to move, and what to propose to reconcile "the cotton States" to the Union. Now, however, with their ultimatum before us there can be no longer any doubt upon the subject. In their unrestricted discretion to shape a federal constitution for themselves, the seceded States have unquestionably provided all those securities, checks and balances which they regard essential for the mainte nance of their peculiar institutions. Thus our Northern politicians and the administration at Washington are furnished the conditions upon which the Union may be re-established or definitively divided, without war and without trouble.

This new Southern constitution is the constitution of the United States, with various modifications, and some very important and most desirable improvements. Upon the main question of slavery it provides-and we put these provisions in the order of their importance-as follows:-

1. That African slavery in the Territories shall be recognized and protected by Congress and the Territorial Legislatures.

2. That the right to slaveholders of transit and sojourn in any State of the confederacy, with their slaves and other property, shall be recognized and respected.

3. That the provision in regard to fugitive slaves shall extend to any slave lawfully carried from one State into another, and there es caping or taken away from his master. 4. That no bill or ex post facto law (by Con-

gress or any State), and no law impairing or denying the right of property in negro slaves, shall be passed. 5. That the African slave trade shall be pro-

hibited by such laws of Congress as shall effeetually prevent the same. Such are the provisions of this Southern constitution which we may accept as the ultimatum of the seceded States on the subject of slavery. Upon some other questions, however, there are certain stringent provisions in said

constitution which it would be extremely difficult to persuade our Northern fishermen. manufacturers and lobby corruptionists to wallow, even to re-establish the Union. provisions include:-1. The absolute prohibition of all bounties

from the federal treasury, and all duties or taxes on imported goods intended to promote or foster any branch of home industry.

2. A positive prohibition of federal appropriations for internal improvements, and the ubstitution of local tonnage duties for such mprovements.

3. The restriction of Congress by a majority rote to such appropriations as may be recommended by the President or some executive department, all other appropriations requiring a two-thirds vote.

4. The holding of contractors to the strict letter of their contracts.

5. That the Post Office Department shall pay ts own expenses.

These are excellent constitutional amend ments. If they had been in force in Washing ton during the last ten years they would have prevented the wasteful squandering in swindling lobby jobs, contracts, &c., of three, four or five hundred millions of public money and public property that have been squandered to the enriching of the lobby jobbers, and the general demoralization of our Northern political parties and politicians to the lowest level of moral debasement and cor-

The two classes of amendments indicated upon slavery and upon these other important subjects comprehend the peace offering of the seceded States to the border slave States, to the government at Washington and to the Northern States. They are radical propositions of change and reform. They inaugurate a revolution upon the questions involved, whether the final result shall be two confederacies or one. We are free to say, also, that the invaluable reforms we have enumerated should be adopted by the United States, with or without a reunion with the seceded States, and as soon as possible. But why not accept them with the propositions of the Confederate States on slavery as a besis of reunion? Practically, to the North these slavery abstractions amount to nothing, while the reforms indicated are incispensable to the existence of our government for any length of time, with or without the seceded

States.
Under such a shameful mercenary scramble for the spolls as that which marks the advent of the new administration, it is manifest that this new party which has come into power is more thoroughly steeped in corruption than any which has preceded it. Our federal constitu tion must be amended so as to arrest this tide of political demoralization, or it will be destroyed by these party mercenaries in their reckless scramble for the public plunder. Let President Lincoln, then, call Congress together, and let him iay before it this new constitution of the secoded States, and the peace propositions of their treaty Commissioners, and perhaps there may be wisdom enough in the two houses to provide the ways and means for

peace and the purification of the government at Popular and Peaceful Revolution in Washington, even if there be no way to absorb the government at Montgomery.

At all events, with the ultimatum of the se ceded States before him, Mr. Liucoln should now, without a wasting delay, indicate the policy of his administration.

What is the Policy of the Administra-

The whole country is inquiring what is the policy of the administration-whether it is peace or war, or whether the administration has any policy at all, and the President is not a political Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up." All are at a loss to understand what Mr. Lincoln means to do about the fortswhether his vacillation results from cowardice, or whether it does not indicate a design to give peace and prosperity to the country once more. Pressing as is the emergency, the only thing that has been done at the White House for the last fortnight is the payment of stump orators for their services in the late campaign. The distribution of spoils takes precedence of the greatest interests of the nation, and even of the very question of the existence of the government which now trembles in the balance.

There has been for the last few days great talk about the surrender of Sumter; and from all accounts it appears probable that the President and Cabinet will swallow up all their courageous talk, and all the bluster of their party, and order the evacuation of that But in order to cover up the fort. cowardice of this measure, which the republican journals regard as "a military necessity, and not a political concession," orders have been issued for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, there is reason to suspect, and Pensacola is the destination of the shins of war which have sailed bence for the Gulf. The mystery maintained at Washington, coupled with the concentrated movement of armed vessels Southward, affords strong grounds for believing that Mr. Lincoln's stump speeches on his way to the capital, and particularly his great stump speech on the day of his inauguration, did not mean peace, but war, if they meant anything at all, and that Mr. Douglas is altogether wrong in the interpretation he has given the inaugural. There is too much cause to fear that the intention of the Cabinet is to produce a collision at Fort Pickens, knowing that the troops of the Confederate States will not permit its reinforcement without a sanguinary resistance, which they are now in a position to render.

The administration are well aware that a battle in Pensacola Bay would arouse the war spirit of the whole South and the whole North, no matter in whose favor the conflict might be decided. Their object, therefore, is to gradually bring on a civil war, and the Fort Pickens expedition is to prepare the way for the raising of money to carry it on by the vote of the new Congress in extra session. The last Congress did nothing but pass a stockjobbing tariff, for the benefi of stockjobbersa measure which is a disgrace to the country and to the age. An extra session of the new Congress will probably be called, in order to obtain the sinews of war at the expense of the pockets and the blood of the people. The settled purpose appears to be to drift the country insensibly into civil strife, and to inaugurate a reign of terror, in which, as Garrison predicts, "blood must flow like water." Senator Chandler declared in his place in the Senate, during the last days of the session, that the republican party were ready to "stand in blood;" and in a letter to the Governor of Michigan he subsequently declared that "bloodletting" was necessary to the existence of black republican rule, and that without it .the

government "would not be worth a rush." This is the common sentiment of all the radicals of the party who sway the counsels of the Cabinet at Washington. They hold that the victory they won in the Presidential election would be of no value unless they can now use it to let blood and to raise servile insurrections in every Southern State. It is thus they intend to achieve "the ultimate extinction" of slavery, and to overthrow the government established by Washington and his compatriots of the Revolution, and either to reduce the country to the condition of Mexico-torn to pieces by anarchy and military chieftains in internecing conflict-or to erect upon the ruins of liberty and democratic institutions a military despot ism, claiming kindred with the absolute governments of Europe, supported by the bloody bayonets of mercenary standing armies, instead of the willing hearts of a free people.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION-FALSEHOODS BY THE WHOLESALE .- In another column will be found an extract from a newspaper, together with a letter from a gentleman in Abbeville, South Carolina, which afford a fair indication of the extent to which the most exaggerated statements are fabricated, for the purpose of prejudicing and misleading the minds of the people in regard to affairs at the South. Pretending to be a resident of a little country town, some individual has gathered together a series of the most improbable events, which have been cunningly posted off to a small settlement in Texas, and then left to work their mission. Lies, like chickens, however, come home to roost; and, fortunately, the letter has fallen into the hands of a gentleman well calculated to ventilate the facts to the uttermost. He shows conclusively that the statement in question, like thousands of others which have been so industriously circulated throughout the country, are "trifle light as air." which have not the slightest foun dation. Let those who have been so active in promulgating these falsehoods take lesson from this incident, and let readers hereafter be more careful how they believe the flying reports so well calculated to excite their ardent imagina-

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH CARL SCHURZ. Next to the difficulty about Fort Sumter, the question as to what is to be done about Carl Schurz seems to bother the administration more than anything else. Schurz is Lincoln's bete noir, the German section of the republican party insisting that his case shall be made a test as to their claims, while, on the other hand, it is claimed that the case of Schurz is an excentional one: that he is not fit in any way to be a foreign minister; further, that he got his pay as stump orator as he went along, and that he has no claim on the party. This is a family quarrel, and we have no desire to interfere in it. May we not, however, be permitted to offer a suggestion? Why not make a new mission and send the lager bier crator as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia? He will be quite in his element there, and can do a good deal for his colored friends in one way or another.

has decided upon political measures of great importance nothing less, indeed, than the establishment of a representative government at Vienna for the whole empire. That the Convention of last year should have resulted in the adoption of constitutionalism may surprise many, but the more farseeing have had that re sult for some months in prospect. Not England herself has a more constitutional government than hitherto despotic Austria is to have. There will be two Curien, or, in other words, a House of Lords and a House of Commons, the sittings of which will be public. The members of the upper house are to consist of the imperial family, of possessors of large en-tailed property, and of ecclesiastical, military and civil dignitaries, all of whom will be nominated by the Emperor for life; while the lower house will consist of those elected in circles and districts by the members of the Provincial Diets. Perfect freedom of discussion upon any subject will be allowed to both houses, and nothing can become law till it has passed these and received the Emperor's consent. The lower house will have control of taxation and the national funds, including the national debt. Now all this promises well for the future government of the empire upon a liberal basis, and the only difficulty about it will be felt at the outset; for there is no reason why constitutionalism should not succeed in Austria as well as in any other country of continental Europe. The question is: how will Hungary receive it? We perceive that at the time of the promulgation of the constitution the Emperor issued an address to the Hungarians of a very conciliatory character, as if he meant to do his best to induce them to give it a fair trial. The cause of a doubt respecting the acceptability of the new system in Hungary is that its taxation, alike with that of the whole empire, will be decided by the Central Assembly at Vienna, and not by the Hungarian Diet, as the Hungarians wish. The object, therefore, of Francis Joseph is to so far win over these, his disaffected subjects, as to remove their prejudices against resigning this their pet privilege, as well as to convince them that it will be to their own advantage to conform to this necessary step in constitutional government.

At length Austria, after all her vacillation

After making respectful reference to the laws of 1848, he tells them in friendly language that he is shortly to be crowned in Hungary as their King, and to take the oath which protects their liberties; that he will preside in person at the Diet, and in guiding its deliberations will not forget that he is King of Hungary as well as Emperor of Austria. He also intimates that be will reside during a certain portion of each year in Hungary. We see in this remarkable change of policy the last venture of Austria. It is hopeful, but desperate, and it is hard to say whether the hopefulness of the Emperor's language is feigned or eal. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that the establishment of a representative government at Vienna will be a great and lasting benefit, not only to Austria herself, but

to all Europe. This movement on the part of the leading

despotism of Germany will have a powerful effect upon France, whose open contempt for everything German is notorious, and will tend more than any other line of policy that Francis Joseph could have adopted, in the absence of the cession of Venetia, to preserve the existence of the Austrian empire. Even the concess of Louis Napoleon towards constitutionalism have been eclipsed by this sudden light that has fallen upon the political horizon of Austria; and what can Louis Napoleon do after this but travel as far along the to him uninviting if not dangerous road of constituhas done? Its tendency to liberalize all the institutions of every country of Europe will be mmense. Prussia cannot but follow the leader in Germany, although gnashing her teeth at not being herself the leader: and so the work of popular and peaceful revolution will progress throughout the thirty-seven sovereignties into which Germany is divided. Even the liberal policy of the new Italian kingdom will be strengthened and improved by the liberalizing sentiments entertained by its neighbors. Russia cannot well escape the contagion; and so what may be almost called a new era in European history will be speedily inaugurated. Whatever the wrong doings of Austria, let us give her due credit for this last step in the right direction, and express a hope that she may profit by the political liberty which, after calm consideration, she offers with a willing hand to her hitherto oppressed subjects.

WALL STREET TACTICS IN IRVING PLACE. AS

nany of our readers may be aware, the des-

tinies of the Academy of Music are controlled by a number of highly respectable gentlemen, elected as directors by the shareholders in the property. The Board of Direction receive applications for the house, and declare who shall be the lessee for the season, or year, or term of years, as the case may be. Their last tenant (for a lengthened term) was the illustrious Ullman, who managed so cleverly that he ran in debt with the artists and directors, officially and otherwise, and finally was so completely floored that he was compelled to etire to private life. Hereupon the artists of the Opera associated themselves together. elected Signor Garibaldi Muzio-a clever composer, excellent conductor and gentlemanly manager—as their chief, and carried on a successful season. Their pecuniary reward was not enormously large, but they paid their bills and had a surplus. Having proved that he could conduct a season successfully, Signor Muzio applied formally for the lease of the Academy from September, 1861, till June, 1862. At the same moment Signor Ullman, galvanized into temporary vitality, put in his proposals, offering the same terms as those of Muzio. The latter was so unfortunate, however, as to be entirely free from debt, and the usual Wall street plan was pursued. That is, the Academy Directory came to the conclusion that, inasmuch as they had already lost a round sum of money in rent and advances in endeavoring to sustain Ullman, the very best thing they could do was to try him again, with the idea that he might possibly reimburse them for their previous outlay. This rather hazardous method of doing business is a favorite one with operators in fancy stocks, and other people who take all the chances. Whether or not it will succeed in Irving place as well as in Wall street remains to be seen. It is certainly refreshing to see such a triumph of faith-which, in the present case, might be properly defined as the evi-